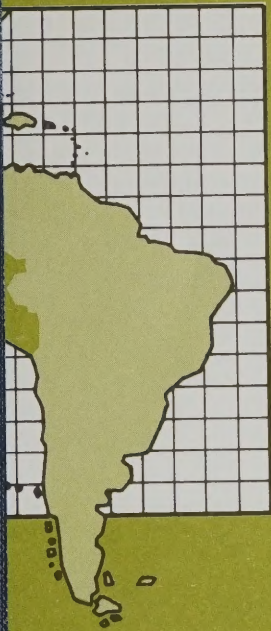


CA1  
EA 83  
-85 P26

GOVT  
développement international

Government  
Publications

7



# Country Profile

# **Peru**

Canada









Canadian International  
Development Agency

Agence canadienne de  
développement international

CAI  
EA 83  
85826

Government  
Publications

⑦



# Country Profile

# Peru

Canada





Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2022 with funding from  
University of Toronto

<https://archive.org/details/31761115525834>

CA1  
EA83  
- 85 P26

## COUNTRY PROFILE

Official name	Republic of Peru
Topography	Coastal plains, Andes mountains, eastern jungle
Climate	Mild, arid coast; temperate, rain/mountains; warm, humid jungle
Principal crops	Coffee, sugar, cotton
Resources	Minerals: copper, zinc, silver, lead, iron, petroleum, fisheries, agriculture
Capital	Lima
Official language	Spanish and Quechua
Other languages spoken	local dialects
Ethnic groups	Indian, Mestizo, European, Black
Religions	Roman Catholicism (95 %), Protestantism
Date of independence	July 28, 1821

## Comparative data

	<u>Peru</u>	<u>Canada</u>
Area	1,285,000 km <sup>2</sup>	9,976,000 km <sup>2</sup>
Population (1983)	17.9 million	24.3 million
Population density	15 persons/km <sup>2</sup>	2.4 persons/km <sup>2</sup>
Urbanization	67 %	75 %
Population growth rate (1973-1983)	2.4 %	1.2 %
Life expectancy at birth (1983)	58 years	76 years
Infant mortality rate (1983)	98/1000 live births	9/1000 live births
Daily per capita calorie supply as percentage of requirement (1982)	90 %	129 %
Adult literacy rate	80 %	99 %

	<u>Peru</u>	<u>Canada</u>
Primary school enrolment (1982) as % of age group		
Total	114 %	104 %
boys	119 %	105 %
girls	109 %	103 %
Percentage of labor force in		
agriculture	40 %	5 %
industry	19 %	29 %
services	41 %	66 %
% of population of under 15 (1983)	42.5 %	23.2 %
GNP/capita (1983)	\$1,040	\$11,320
Average annual growth of GNP (1965-1983)	0.1 %	3.1 %
Inflation rate (1973-1983)	52.3 %	9.3 %
External public debt as % of GNP	48.1 %	1.35 %
Debt service as % of GNP	4.6 %	4.96 %
Current account balance	US -\$871 million	US \$1,380 million
Principal exports	Copper, iron ore, zinc, silver, gold, sugar cane, cotton, coffee, tea, cacao, tobacco	
Principal imports	Consumer goods, inputs, capital goods	
Exports to Canada	Fish and marine animals, coffee, cotton yarn and thread, precious metals and alloys, miscellaneous metals and cotton fabrics	
Imports from Canada	Wheat, dairy produce, drilling, excavating and mining machinery, engines and turbines, newsprint, textiles, steel	
Principal commercial partners	U.S., Japan, Colombia, Germany, Brazil	



## COUNTRY PROGRAMS

### BILATERAL ASSISTANCE

Canada's official program of bilateral development assistance began in Peru in 1970. Bilateral assistance is provided under government-to-government agreements and makes up the bulk of Canada's official development assistance in Peru. Canadian aid also reaches developing countries through various non-governmental channels and through multilateral organizations. Details of these other forms of assistance are provided under the headings of Special Programs, Industrial Cooperation, and Multilateral Assistance.

In 1970 Peru suffered a disastrous earthquake in the Huaylas Valley. Half of the \$3 million in Canadian assistance provided between 1971 and 1974 was for reconstruction of affected areas. The remainder was directed to the priority sectors identified by CIDA: agriculture (including fishing and forestry), education and community development.

After an analysis of the social and economic situation in Peru in 1974, CIDA identified two major constraints on the country's development where assistance could be provided: first, the agriculture sector, where there were chronic food shortages in certain regions; secondly, the need for education, to improve the level of technical and professional skills in the country. Thus, for 1975-80, assistance was allocated to agriculture and rural development (50 per cent of the budget); development of natural resources (forestry and mining) and human resources through education (25 per cent); and institutional support in education (25 per cent). From 1974 to 1980, Canadian bilateral aid disbursements totalled \$25.6 million.

Major projects in agricultural development during that period included a \$3.3 million project at Puno to develop a variety of rapeseed suitable to the area and to produce it in commercial quantities, in addition to increasing yields of traditional cereals in the altiplano. Dairy production by 100 cooperatives in the Pisco Valley serving the Lima market was supported through a \$2.5 million CIDA project.

Training was provided for the dairy farmers and for cooperative managers; systems for collection, transport and sanitary controls were introduced; and fodder production was increased. Another project, which had a significant impact on employment was the modernization of a meat handling and refrigeration plant in Lima. This \$2.3 million project improved the quality of meat supplied to the people in Lima and also provided training for butchers, production supervisors, maintenance workers and the manager. Finally, in order to help Peru overcome food shortages during the period prior to 1980, some \$1 million worth of food aid was provided.

Projects in other sectors included enhancement of Peru's capabilities in remote sensing to collect data on natural resources for the purposes of evaluation to assist Peru in making investment decisions; research into the environmental factors that affect the anchovy fishery; assistance in the development of fishermen's cooperatives; cooperation with ENTEL-Peru in establishing an integrated telecommunications network in 71 towns and villages; institutional support for the Universidad Catolica in Lima; assistance in establishing an agricultural school at Tarapoto; and support in the training of administrators for the public and private sectors.



Following a review of the aid program in 1980, CIDA activity has become more focused within the sectors of agriculture, forestry and hydroelectric energy. Certain aspects of agricultural production are receiving attention, as are certain of the country's abundant natural resources. Details of projects follow in the descriptions of key sectors.

The total for disbursements of bilateral aid to Peru since the program began in 1970 has reached \$47.2 million for 74 projects as of the end of the 1984-85 fiscal year. (An additional \$12 million has been provided in bilateral food aid; see the Food Aid section). Some 85 per cent of the funding has been in the form of grants, while 15 per cent was in the form of concessional loans. The sector receiving the largest share of funding over the 15 years has been agriculture (17.8 per cent), followed by education (16.9 per cent), housing reconstruction following disasters (13.1 per cent), forestry (11.1 per cent) and fisheries (6.4 per cent).

### Agriculture

About 40 per cent of the Peruvian population work in agriculture, although the sector accounts for only about eight per cent of GDP, according to World Bank estimates. Agriculture is sharply divided between commercial farming on the coast and subsistence farming largely in the mountains. Commercial crops are sugar, cotton and coffee, while a wide variety of produce is grown for domestic consumption. In view of the high population growth rate, raising agricultural production is of crucial importance to the country's development. Since the 1960s, per capita food production has been declining, increasing the country's dependence on imported food and contributing to balance-of-payments difficulties.

Twenty per cent of the country's land is given over to agricultural production and the availability of new arable land is limited. Therefore, if further increases in imports are to be avoided, the productivity of existing land must be increased. Agricultural production began to recover in 1982 after three years of drought, following new government policies to increase technical and credit support and lower duties on imported agricultural equipment and supplies. Although 1983 saw agricultural production plummet more than 12 per cent due to poor weather, a remarkable recovery occurred in 1984 when agricultural output expanded by 20 per cent. However, the country's vulnerability in the area of food production remains clear.

As already noted, CIDA has been assisting Peruvian farmers with research and experimentation on cereal production in the altiplano. In addition to the now-completed dairy production project in Pisco, CIDA has helped Peru's Ministry of Agriculture in the development of two high-yielding varieties of wheat and barley, training of local researchers, and development of an extension program to introduce the new varieties to farmers. The original research and experimentation project on cereal production in the altiplano around Lake Titicaca has been expanded into a \$5 million 5-year extension project on integrated cropping systems in the Andean highlands. The International Development Research Centre (IDRC) is executing the project on behalf of CIDA with the Peruvian Ministry of Agriculture.



## Forestry

From the Amazon basin come dyewoods, cedar, mahogany, raw quinine, rubber and other tropical products. Only about a quarter of the approximately 5 million cubic metres of rough timber produced annually is processed commercially, and in turn less than 5 per cent of that is exported. The forestry potential of the Sierra (the mountains) is immense, but so far largely untapped. Outdated methods of extraction and serious transportation problems (river navigation and crossing the Andes) must be overcome. Lack of knowledge about the wide variety of species and their scattered distribution add to the difficulty.

In recognition of the vast potential offered to Peru's economic development by the forestry sector, CIDA has provided a \$20 million line of credit through the Industrial Bank of Peru to assist the governments' Forestry Branch with the modernization of the forestry and forest products industries. The financing is being provided for the purchase and installation of equipment for extractive and processing operations in the regions of Iquitos, Pucallpa and Lima. In addition, a \$6 million grant has been provided for technical assistance.

At La Molina University, the national agricultural university in Lima, a forestry sciences program has been established with the participation of the University of Toronto and the help of a \$3.5 million CIDA grant. The project involved curriculum development, teaching and research facilities, training of teaching personnel, enhancement of teaching capacity at universities in Huancayo and Iquitos, and boosting the technical and management skills of people working in the sector.

Further institutional support has been given through a \$5.5 million grant to increase the management capacity of public bodies working in the forestry sector, and to broaden their awareness of forest management and conservation. An overall forest management plan is being developed. Among other components of the project is a program to educate peasants and other forest users about the value of the resource. This program is being carried out in co-ordination with other donors such as USAID, IDB, Belgium and so on, as part of the Pichis-Palcazu regional development program for the tropical jungle.

## Education

Reforms introduced after the 1968 revolution aimed at improving the educational system. A new structure put three levels of schooling in place: pre-school, basic (free and compulsory between six and 15 years of age), and secondary. Total enrolment at primary and secondary schools in 1980 was equivalent to 88 per cent of all school-age children. There are 35 universities in Peru, including 16 in Lima.

The new educational plan also provided for reorganization of national, regional and zone structures of the educational administration, construction of schools, the purchase of teaching supplies, and development of teacher training. The proportion of those who could read and write was 61 per cent in 1960 and 80 per cent by the late 1970s.



In 1974 Canada helped set up the ESEP (Higher School of Professional Education) by providing a group of experts in educational structures, programs and assessment.

In recognition of Peru's continuing need for skilled manpower, CIDA's main involvement in the education sector now is in support of the Higher Institute of Technology at Tarapoto. The \$6.1 million project has been undertaken in cooperation with Peru's Ministry of Education to consolidate the operations of the Institute. Over a seven-year period which began in 1984, the project will involve training of the director, workshop leaders and professors, the implementation of administrative systems, and the installation of equipment.

### Natural Resources

Energy - Although Peru has been a net exporter of petroleum and its products since 1978, proven reserves of oil have been falling and some forecasters predict that unless significant new finds are made, Peru will soon become an importer once again. Numerous rivers flowing down from the Andes provide the country with enormous hydroelectric potential, assessed by some studies at 60,000 MW. The actual hydroelectric capacity of Peru's main hydroelectric plants amounts to 1,900 MW.

In keeping with the aid program's current emphasis on helping Peru develop its abundant natural resources, CIDA is now engaged in projects to provide electricity to rural areas. With the help of a \$9.1 million CIDA loan and \$22 million from the Export Development Corporation (EDC), the departments of Pasco and Huanuco in central Peru will benefit from the installation of a 200 kilometre high-tension transmission line, connected to the CENTROMIN network. Canadian technology will be used to link rural communities, and the cities of Huanuco and Tingo Maria will be relieved of dependence on high-cost, oil-generated electricity.

CIDA also provided \$2.4 million in financing for a two-year study into the feasibility of increasing hydroelectric production and transmission in the north-central region of Peru.

Implementation of a \$68 million CIDA-EDC project for the generation of hydroelectric power in the high jungle has been put off until Peru's overall fiscal situation has improved.

Geographic Surveys - Since the mid-1970s, the Canada Centre for Remote Sensing has been assisting Peru to gather and assess data on its natural resources through the use of remote sensing techniques. The second phase of this program began last year and involves training personnel at Peruvian agencies, upgrading equipment and services, and generally increasing Peru's technological capacity in the field. CIDA has provided a \$4.8 million contribution for the project.



### Emergency Aid

For the past two years, CIDA has been cooperating with the international community in providing assistance to Peru for the reconstruction of those areas damaged by flooding in 1983. Contributions for the supply and shipment of construction materials have totalled \$2.9 million.

### Mission Administered Funds

Canadian embassies in developing countries respond to requests from local community groups in need of funds for small projects. In the case of Peru, the maximum annual allowance is \$350,000. This fund is currently supporting projects in water supply and irrigation, arts and crafts production, small manufacturing, community development, health and nutrition and small hydro installations.

### Country Focus

Through a new funding approach introduced at CIDA in 1981, bilateral funds are used for the delivery of assistance in collaboration with Canadian non-governmental organizations or other non-profit institutions. CIDA is currently financing two country focus projects in Peru with an allotted budget of about \$1.2 million through the World University Service of Canada in water and sanitation projects in shanty towns in Lima. CUSO is cooperating with the University of Cajamarca in a \$1 million regional rural development program in the northern highlands of Peru. CIDA is also co-funding (with Ford Foundation, USAID and UNDP) a study of alternative development futures for Peru by a local Peruvian non-governmental research institution, GRADE.

### SPECIAL PROGRAMS

CIDA's Special Programs Branch contributes to development cooperation projects initiated by voluntary organizations and non-profit institutions cooperating with counterparts in developing countries. CIDA's collaboration began in 1968 specifically with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and has since expanded to include the diverse activities sponsored by many different types of groups. The Branch provides funds which match or enhance contributions in cash or in kind by the participants in Canada and in the developing country, so that the value of a project is often much greater than the CIDA funding amount suggests. Canadian NGOs - religious groups, development agencies, service groups, women's organizations, youth associations - have established a reputation for effective low-cost development projects which respond quickly to "grass-roots" needs and promote self-reliance. Details of the types of organizations and projects receiving CIDA funding are provided in the following descriptions of Special Programs' various channels of assistance.

#### NGO Program

Since 1968, CIDA has contributed \$11.8 million to NGO activities in Peru. The bulk of this amount was for 250 projects undertaken by 38 NGOs since 1977. Contributions have been rising annually, and in



1984-85 reached \$2.04 million for 133 projects involving 28 NGOs. This figure does not include the Peru component of regional programs, or projects executed by NGOs but funded through bilateral programs. The most important sectors of activity have been education, community development, food production, health and water supply.

One of the NGOs that is most heavily involved in Peru is the Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace (CCODP), which was operating 37 projects last year, mainly in adult and popular education, social communications, leadership and vocational training, and rural development. Oxfam Canada had 16 projects in popular education and communications, community health care, reconstruction in agricultural areas, provision of garbage trucks and establishment of a women's resource centre. Club 2/3 had 13 projects ranging from construction of community centres and schools to provision of health care and training in preventive health care. Match International Centre, an NGO with a particular focus on women, had 11 projects to establish and assist people's kitchens and meeting places, resource centres, craft cooperatives, radio and print communications, and legal education. The Interchurch Fund for International Development had nine projects involving leadership training for workers, workshops for Peruvian NGOs, and vocational training. Finally, Care Canada has an extensive program involving construction of irrigation canals, the supply of potable water to rural areas, and construction of schools in rural areas.

#### Institutional Cooperation and Development Services Program

Through this channel, which was created in 1980, CIDA supports joint ventures by institutions like universities, colleges, unions, cooperatives, and professional associations, as well as providing funds for volunteer-sending agencies.

From 1980-81 to 1984-85, CIDA disbursements to ICDS activities in Peru have totalled \$1.9 million for 24 projects through 12 institutions. The main sectors of activity have been water supply, public services, food production and education. In 1984-85, CIDA funding through ICDS reached \$333,176 for 14 projects being executed by seven institutions. Among the projects currently under way are studies of aquatic quality and resources by the University of British Columbia; cattle cross breeding by the Ontario Association of Animal Breeders; the planning of a nursing service by the Canadian Nurses Association; introduction by Laval University of a small business management program at Peru's Higher School of Administration; and improvements to accounting practices at Arequipa University by the University of Ottawa.

Through ICDS, CIDA also supports the efforts of volunteer-sending agencies including CUSO and CECI (Centre d'études et de coopération internationale), which send Canadians to developing countries on two-year assignments involving teaching and rural community development. CUSO presently has 15 volunteers in Peru and CECI has six.



### International NGO (INGO) Program

Through INGO, CIDA offers support to organizations with programs which span many countries. Some of these may provide financial support to member organizations for their national activities; examples include the YM and YWCA, Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, and the International Planned Parenthood Federation.

Examples of CIDA-assisted regional organizations working in Latin American countries including Peru are the World Alliance of YMCAs, which is assisting the Latin American Confederation of YMCAs in promoting development programs in the region; the Project Counselling Service for Latin American Refugees, which strengthens local organizations supporting the resettlement and self-help projects of refugees; and the Inter-American Organization for Higher Education, an international organization based in Quebec which cooperates with 100 affiliated universities in the Americas.

### Management for Change (MFC) Program

The purpose of this small program is to stimulate and support innovative ways of strengthening the capability of developing countries to manage their resources productively and efficiently. Acting as a catalyst for short-term activities, it concentrates on practical problem-solving at the senior management level, and gives preference to regional rather than national initiatives. It also seeks to improve the management capacity of key development groups - such as women, NGO and rural development managers - that often do not benefit from established training programs.

With the help of a contribution from CIDA, participants from developing countries including Peru have attended a management training program in petroleum industry development at the Alberta Summer Institute for Petroleum Development.

### Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid (VADA) Program

This program constitutes a federal-provincial effort against hunger in the Third World. CIDA pays the shipping costs for Canadian organizations which send basic goods such as foodstuffs and clothing to areas of need. In 1984-85, Peru benefitted from a shipment of powdered milk by Cardinal Leger et ses oeuvres, and relief goods sent by the Co-Workers of Mother Theresa in Canada.

### BUSINESS COOPERATION PROGRAM

CIDA's Industrial Cooperation (INC) program was created in 1978 to assist the Canadian private sector in its efforts to become involved in the industrial development of Third World countries. Through mechanisms like joint ventures, licensing agreements or other long-term forms of collaboration, mutually beneficial projects involving such activities as technology transfer, job creation, and skills development receive assistance from CIDA. Canadian firms receive funding for starter studies and more in-depth



viability studies, as well as pre-feasibility or project definition studies when preparing for participation in capital projects. Funding is also available for training, seminars and other business-related activities.

At the end of the 1984-85 fiscal year, INC was providing grants for 67 projects related to Peru for which \$2.8 million had been approved and \$2.1 million disbursed. One group of projects entailed the involvement of small and medium-sized manufacturing firms in technology licensing negotiations in areas like petro-chemicals, transport, fish preservation, and tire repair. Another group comprised large consulting firms engaged in project definition studies for large capital projects including railways, hydro-electric dams, urban mapping, forestry and so on. Finally, a technology transfer exhibition and conference entitled "Techno Canada '84" was held in Medellin, Colombia for the Andean Pact countries, and the attendance of 40 businessmen from Peru was facilitated by the INC program.

#### MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE

Multilateral assistance involves the pooling of resources by donor countries which are members of international organizations like the World Bank, the regional development banks, the various agencies of the United Nations and so on. These organizations then use these resources in support of development projects in Third World countries. Multilateral assistance from all donor countries and organizations comprises about 42 per cent of total net official development assistance to Peru.

Canadian multilateral assistance is mainly channeled to Peru through the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) - an affiliate of the World Bank, through UN agencies, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

For the five-year period from 1980 to 1984 inclusive, the IDB approved loans to Peru totalling U.S. \$984.2 million. The largest proportion (37 per cent) was for agriculture and rural development, with farm credit being provided through the Agrarian Bank of Peru and lending being supplied for integrated rural development in the Pichis Valley. Industry and mining benefitted from another 29 per cent of lending, specifically through provision in 1984 of U.S. \$160 million through the Industrial Bank of Peru for the provision of credit to manufacturers in need of assistance to purchase necessary industrial inputs. IDB assistance has also provided for expansion and modernization in the mining sector, improvements to the northern oil pipeline, petroleum exploration, construction of the Mantaro-Lima hydroelectric transmission line, rehabilitation, and installation of port facilities.

Canadian capital subscriptions to the IDB and contributions to its special loan funds have averaged \$25 million a year from 1980-81 to 1984-85.

For the five years from 1981 to 1985 inclusive, the IBRD approved loans to Peru totalling U.S. \$890.4 million. The largest share of financing (27 per cent) was for agricultural and rural development, including U.S. \$130 million for agricultural investment loans through the Agrarian Development Bank for



the benefit of farm families, as well as lending for area development in the central and northeast jungle highlands. The energy sector benefitted from 21 per cent of lending over the last five years with financing being provided to strengthen institutions in the power sector, expand production and distribution facilities, and increase the production levels of oil fields on the north coast. Other lending was for civil aviation, road rehabilitation, urban development, water supply and sanitation, education in low-income areas, construction of primary health care facilities, public sector management, small-scale enterprises, and the financing through the Development Finance Corporation of industry, mining and tourism.

Canadian capital subscriptions to the IBRD have averaged \$39.75 million a year for the three years from 1982-83 to 1984-85. (There were no Canadian investments in IBRD in 1980-81 or 1981-82).

The largest organization in the UN development system is the United Nations Development Program (UNDP); in fact, it is the world's largest technical assistance organization and its projects are often executed through the intermediary of the more specialized UN agencies. During the 1982-86 UNDP planning cycle, UNDP spending in Peru is expected to reach U.S. \$13.75 million with priorities having been set for natural resources, regional development, human resources, economic services, and scientific and technological development. Among some of the UNDP's larger projects in the country are support for agricultural research and promotion, integrated rural development of the Sanchez-Carrion region, development of agro-industries, a mass rural education program, and development of civil aviation and maritime transport.

Canada's contributions to the UNDP's regular worldwide programs have averaged \$52.4 million a year for the five years from 1980-81 to 1984-85.

Other UN agencies for which Canada provides regular program funding and which are active in Peru are the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). In 1984, UNICEF spent US\$1.4 million on its program in Peru. The emphasis in recent years has been on mother and child health care, including promotion of breast feeding, immunization, and the teaching of oral rehydration.

UNFPA's allocation for Peru in 1984 was U.S. \$1.09 million. In June of that year, a four-year (1984-87) comprehensive population program was launched involving mother and child health care and family planning education, population policy formulation, and civil registration. Canada's contribution to the UNFPA's worldwide programs has averaged \$9.13 million a year from 1980-81 to 1984-85.

Canadian contributions for humanitarian assistance in Peru in recent years have been mainly for the relief of victims of flooding: \$100,000 through the League of Red Cross Societies (LRCS) in 1981-82, \$50,000 through the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) in 1982-83, \$25,000 through the LRCS again and \$70,000 through the Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace (CCODP). Other areas suffered drought in 1983-84 and \$200,000 in relief assistance was provided through the CCODP.



The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is another multilateral organization that is involved in Peru. It mobilizes additional resources on concessional terms for the expansion and improvement of food production systems, with special emphasis on small farmers and landless laborers in developing countries. Canada has issued notes totalling \$42 million to IFAD over the 1980-81 to 1984-85 period. Since it began lending in 1978, IFAD has approved two loans for Peru: U.S. \$12.1 million in 1980 as credit for highlands; and U.S. \$18.8 million in 1982 for rural development in Alto Mayo.

#### Food Aid

Longer term efforts to help Peru achieve food self-sufficiency are complemented by more immediate measures to combat food shortages. Over the past five years, Canada has provided Peru with food aid three times under bilateral agreements. In 1981, 7,900 metric tonnes of wheat with a value of \$2.3 million were shipped to Peru. After bad weather destroyed crops and ruined the fishing industry in 1983, Canada helped Peru meet its food shortages by sending dry salt fish and vegetable oil with a total value of \$8.9 million in 1983 and 1984.

Canadian food aid, in addition to being provided under bilateral agreements, is channeled to developing countries through the World Food Programme (WFP), a UN institution associated with the Food and Agriculture Organization. The WFP supports feeding programs for nutritionally vulnerable groups and uses food aid in food-for-work projects to provide work and income for the unemployed. Over the past five years, Canadian food aid in the form of canned fish, vegetable oil and skim milk powder having a total value of \$3.95 million has been supplied to Peru through WFP.

Finally, through a joint program with 14 Canadian NGOs (including Hope International Development Agency, formerly Food for the Hungry, Canadian Lutheran World Relief, World Vision and the Salvation Army), CIDA provides funds for shipment of skim milk powder and other foods to developing countries. Through this program, Peru received 95 metric tonnes of skim milk powder with a total value of \$106,916 over the 1980-85 period.

Version française disponible sur demande

1985

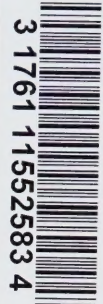
Produced by the Public Affairs Branch  
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)  
200 Promenade du Portage  
Hull, Quebec  
K1A 0G4

Tel.: (819) 997-5006









3 1761 11552583 4